# THE INSTALLATION SPEECH OF DR. EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN

#### FINE ARRAY OF FACT AND SENTIMENT

The Deliverance in Every Way Worthy of the Man and the Hour - Listened to With the Most Profound In-Interest.

The address delivered by Dr. Nwin An derson Alderman before one of the most distinguished gatherings that ever as sembled at Virginia's seat of learning on the occasion of his installation as the first president of the University of Jefferson's greation was h deliverance worthy of the man and the hour. It was spoken before a great assemblage and listened to with profound interest. Dr. Alder-

to with profound interest. Dr. Alderman said:

Eighty-seven years ago, the Commonwealth of Virginia, inspired by the gentus of Thomas Jefferson, guided by the patient good sense of Joseph Cabell, and heartened by the encouragement of James Madison and James Monroe, laid the foundation of this University, and dedicated it consciously to freedom for mind and soul, to desire for knowledge and truth, and to solemn faith in the justice and slow progressiveness of a democratic society. Men of English and Scotch-Irish breeding long settled on the soil of the State, had evolved a free and forceful society of gracious charm and distinction, and leadership in the republic then belonged to Virginia through the rare greatness of her sons.

Out of her social conditions had come the spirit that called for revolution in voices singularly clear and sweet. From her tudescent life had arisen the forces that

singularly clear and sweet. From her independent life had arisen the forces that clothed in noble phrase the reasons for revolution; that guided victoriously the legions of war; that bore just part in the shaping of the Constitution, so, compact of high sense and tragic compromise; that interpreted its spirit; that widened colonial vision from provincialism to empire; that fixed faith in average humanity as the philosophy of a new civilization, and that set the frame work of the great popular experiment in forms of imperishable strength and beauty.

The illustrious man who inspired this ularly clear and sweet. From her

popular experiment in forms of imperishable strength and beauty.

The illustrious man who inspired this foundation has eternal honor here. Here he lived, here they faid his mortal body, and here dwells in ceaseless energy his immortal spirit. But Thomas Jefferson, like George Washington, is a world name and a world force. His phrases, on the lips of aspiration, stand everywhere as a rebuke and a stumbiling-block to tyranny and oppression. His ideals, far spreading in all lands, have given energy and reality to the democratic movement of the modern age in Durope and America. To this University Thomas Jefferson is something more than a philosophy, or a figure in a pantheon. He is a friend, a founder, a father. No university in the world—not Bologna, or El Ashar, or Oxford, or Prague—Is so intimately associated with so immortal a name. To us ford, or Frague—is so intimately asso-ciated with so immortal a name. To us he inhabits his high hill forever, an un-wearied, versatile, myriad-minded old man, acquainted with glory and high station, a smile of faith forever on his lips, a passion for freedom forever at his heart, knowing men deeply and yet be-lieving in them and having pattence with them; subjecting everything, with thought-ful radicalism, to the test of their ad-vancement; watching with patient, eyes the slow rising walls of this University for their training, and counting that foun-dation the greatest in the sum of his vast human achievement.

Auspicious Birth.

Born thus of the union of human en-husiasm and civic impulse, the Univer-ity of Virginia seems to me the first de-berate gift of democratic idealism to the In our satisfaction that we stand so

tional mind toward political self-direction, let us not forget the debt that we owe to the great forces that had already builded the pioneer American institutions, out of which had come the inspiration for Lexington and Yorktown, the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention. In particular, let us not forget the religious motive that gave, sacredness and moral direction to our ideals, that held us to the faith that man's relation to God is the supreme essence of human culture, and that admonishes us, "Gossner Harrison, Dayis, McGuffer," relation to God is the supreme essence of human culture, and that admonishes us, day by day, that through wisdom is an house builded, and by understanding it is established, and by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all

standing it is established, and by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches."

Universities stand both as servants and as symbols of the spiritual insight and the social needs of their epochs. The Greek peoples studied philosophy because the need of their time was ethical. The Englishman is intent upon the getting of general culture, because his need is for the man of breadth and culture will. In the second decade of the republic popular thought centered upon the rights of man and the bounds of political freedom. The statement of the purpose in the founding of the University, therefore, drawn up by the same hand that had drawn up the Decharation of American Independence, while reflecting this mood of the ago, passed beyond, it with a daring comprehensiveness that marks our founder as a master of foresight and interpretation. "This University shall exist," said Jefferson.

son.

"(1) To form the statesmen, legislators, "hom public prosperity and judges, on whom public prosperity and individual happiness are so much to

depend;
(2) To expound the principles and structure of government, the laws which regulate the intercourse of nations, those formed municipally for our own government, and a sound spirit of legislation which, banishing all unnecessary restraint on individual action, shall leave us free to do whatever does not violate the equal

to do whatever does not violate the equal rights of another;

(3) To harmonize and promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and by well informed views of political economy, to give a free scope to the public industry;

(4) To develop the reasoning faculties of our youth, enlarge their minds, cultivate their morals, and instill into them the precepts of virtue and order;

(5) To enlighten them with mathematical and physical sciences, which advance the arfs and administer to the health, the subsistence and comforts of human life;

numan life;
(6) And, generally, to form them to habits of reflection and correct action, rendering them examples of virtue to others and of happiness within themselves."

Classic Statement. Not since John Milton had declared

Delivered Before a Vast
Assemblage at the
University of Virginia

FINE ARRAY OF

that to be "a compleat and generous education which fits a man to perform justive, skilfully and maginalimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war," had there been put forth such a classic statement of educational put poac, and as mily he who could draw the bow of Ulysses, could realize the Miltonic ideal, so all the constructive thinking and miled-un wealth of succeding ing and piled-up wealth of succeeding generations have left unattained the Jefgenerations have left unattained the Jer-fersonian programme. In its academic structure and in the scope and grouping of its work, Jefferson had spiritual sight of the modern American University, even now, but dimly taking shape out of the needs of a new society, the efforts of countless men and unmeasured power, as countless men and unmeasured power, as our greatest intellecual achievement. His revolutionary mind put aside the English college model as the proper force for training the American democrat, with its exclusive tradition of humanistic culture, and the formalism of the English country gentleman, though he was broad erough to recognize the wisdom of halls of residence and the communal life therein which the English had evolved, and which they believe has contributed to produce the type of man who has widened the arch of the British Empire.

President Ellot, a great modern master and interpreter of educational method and purpose, has recently declared that there are three indispensable attributes of a true university: Freedom in the

of a true university: Freedom in the choice of studies; opportunity to win distinction in special lines of study; a discipline which imposes on each individual the responsibility for forming his own lighbits and guiding his own conduct.

Gur great dreamer, seized just these three essentials, and upon them shaped the life of the University of Virsinia, as necessary conditions, at a time when they were not only ufrealized but unimagined in American educational practice. To this absolutely right foundation is due the just claims that here began the first real American university, and the first whole-hearted experiment with the elective principle, and the interesting result, that there has always been a real university at Charlottesville. In spite of meagre equipment, though at its birth it was probably the in spite of restricted scope and inability in spite of restricted scope and machine to welcome into the circle of liberal arts the growing mass of new studies, the University spirit has always informed our life-a spirit that beheld the scholar's life as a fair and fruitful thing, begot in youth a desire not only to acquire, but to add somewhat to the sum of knowledge, and evolved a method of intensive ledge, and evolved a method of intensive thoroughness that yielded knowledge of how truth may be won.

#### Result of Ideals.

The character of an institution is the resultant of its ideals and of the social forces that cry out to it for direction The first three decades in the life of this the first three decades in the first of this university, like the first three in the life of man, forever fixed its character. The revolutionary dynasty had passed away, their battle for equality and human sympathy securely won. A young republic, of unity, virile and wayward in its con

Steam and inventive genius suddenly touched its heart with desire and pointed the way for material ad-vancement. A vast untouched em-pire beckoned adventurous spirits from and moral callousness of ages past. Men or america have never been so much in earnest about vital things as they were in these days. Their hearts were touched with fire and their very lives did not appear to them so indispensable as their ideas. The passion of the time was a passion for principle and loyalty. The aptitude of the time was for the building of States. There was for the building of States. There was no room in high places for the cynic, the idler, the self seeker. Cleared of human weakness and hot temper, one sees in these sad carnest years, a time of single mindedand of steadfast gazing upon the heights of honor and duty, and they must ever remain the epic period of the struggle of democracy, under crushing difficulties, after self-consciousness and unity of pur-

Dunglison, Emmet, Tucker, Cabell, Rogers, Gossner Harrison, Davis, McGuffey, Courtenay, Venable, Minor, to mention only some of the dead. The mere intonation of their names, each a unit of power, of sacrifice and of scrvice, is the best celebration of their fame my tongue can fashion. The old graduate here recalls men, not buildings. When he accounts for his measure of virtue, he calls the roll of his old teachers, as Marcus Aurelius did, long ages ago, on the banks of the Danube. Indeed, the distinction of this life has been the contact of the individual with the great teacher.

### Manner of Youth.



PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

with wide and vital religious opportunities.

An appeal to the best in young men, resulting in the creation of a student public opinion and a student system of honor, which endowed the University of today, with its richest asset of reputation and fame.

A high standard of scholarship rigidly maintained, in an air of freedom of learning and freedom of teaching, beging an austere ideal of intellectual thoroughness and honesty.

A conception of culture as a compound of sound learning and gracious conduct, as an inheritance of manhood and moral will won through discipline and conquest, and as a capacity to deal with men in the rough work of the world, with gentleness and simplicity.

When the tempest of war finally fell, it was this spirit that bred in the men of io-day strength and pathene, and a senius of common sense that enabled them to endure, to rebuild and to preserve for the world things the world should not lose. I pledge myself, under God, to do what I can to chorish and to magnify, come good days or ill, this inspiring University character. I do not mean that there should not be readjustment here-change. If you will—the growth that is conservative of life and comes out of the tissues of ancient strength. A changing society means a changing curriculum, and a university is society shaping itself to future needs. But there are things that are eternal, and the substance of this ancient spirit of them.

Southern Americans.

The Americans of the Southern States

The Americans of the Southern States are the only Americans who have known in direst form the discipline of war and the education of defeat. They alone of this unbeaten land have had intimate exin direst form the discipline of war and the education of defeat. They alone of this unbeaten land have had intimate experience of revolution and despair. The University of Virginia as their chiefest servant, has shared with them this stern self-revealing tutelage. One can never know what fair visions of its destiny filled the eye of Thomas Jefferson. He beheld it guiding wisely the local life of Virginia. He beheld it as a training place for democratic leadership in the State and nation; as an inspirer to the great northwest and southwest, as these States swept into ordered life; but his optimism, as well as human limitations, shut it out from his sight, in its sacredest relation, as the source of light to a land left in darkness and silence by the storm of war. Is there in academic anals such a story of precious privilege and fulfillment? As each stricken State found heart to relight its ancient torches, its sons came here for the sacred fire, where patient hands had kept it burning, or to our sister University in the Valley, where the great sodder sat at the teacher's desk, revealing a moral splendor more touching and glorious than his martial fame. To the Southern man of middle life, the University meant this University. The world has deemed this a gentle and lovable provincialism, but in a deep sense it was true, for here, indeed, was the home of his ideals, and hence had come the men, the meinods, the reawakened, educational desire, the noble consolation of unweakened spirit, and even amid the ravages of war, the unravaged vision of arts and philosophy. Secure, therefore, in the dignity of an intellectual authority which it has earned, and a national service which it has earned, and a national service which it has earned, of thousands, seated among hills of quiet strength and beauty, and stamped upon its outward form with "the Iglory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome," If I may use the very words of its most gifted child of genius and song, this University faces the future which summors you

of American institutions, seeking to guar-antee the right answer to these large (uestions of human welfare. A sectional, like a sectarian university, is unthink-able, and we are spiritual neighbor to Harvard and Columbia, to Michigan and Texas, to Oxford and Cambridge. As a brief answer to the vital question, What sort of men have you made? I may reply forty-seven per cent. of our students came to us from thirty-nine States other than Virginia, 500 of our alumni have preach-ed the gospel throughout the world; 411 liave occupied chairs in 151 universities and colleges in 33 States, and 4 foreign and colleges in 33 States, and 4 foreign countries, 57 of these being elected in 1 Northern and Western States. Our sont

It is too clear to call for proof, however, that the chief allegiance of this University is to Virginia and to its natural contributing territory. Its elementary duties are to furnish a liberal education substantially free to the youth of Virginia, and to care for Virginia and the South in their growing life, in educational, cultural economic directions. If there be a question touching life on the farm, or in the factory, in institutional development, in the public in institutional development, in the pubschools, in manufacturing or municipal problems, some intelligent answer should issue from the University. If this Union spine freedom and justice with wealth and power, the most impressive phase of this effort is the proud, self-rellant rentrance of the South after isolation, and submersion into the work of the modern world, without loss of ancient lovableness and with access of modern vigor and mobility. This is still a land of romanticism and personality, of conservatism and reverence, of loyalty and capacity for devotion, but it is as well a land of community, progress and social sympathy. chools, in manufacturing or municipat manner of Youth.

Manner of Youth.

Manner of Youth.

The youth who came here to learn were such youth as such times breed. They were heddess of much that is head of the were the learn were such youth as such times breed. They were heddess of much that is head of the were the learn were heddess of much that is head on the learn were heddess of much that is head of the learn were the learn were

terial. He shall be an upward-striving man who wants the truth and dares to utter it, who knows his own need and the need of his age, who counts adaptabillty and toleration among his virtues who insists on a little leisure for his soul's take and who has a care whether amid the warfare of trade, or in the quiet and still air of-study, for the building of things ever better and better about him. Fashloned by the sweep of gentus come who have never seen a university, but universities are the organized efforts of monarchies and Democracles to pro-duce such types and our duty is to per-fect the organism and to work and hope.

University of Future. The last quarter of the century has witnessed the organization of the American university, and the partial realization of its final form. The next quarter of a century will see some universities with which cities and States will lean heavily for guidance. This new educational form will comprise:

(1) The College of Liberal Arts—the academic heart—which has assimulated scientific studies and thereby put itself

in touch with the meaning of the age. Its function will be to receive immature youth | in evoking manhood and capacity, and such knowledge of man, nature and spirit, that they shall gain power to enter into life with character, enthusiasm and conviction. The college is a social enlightening and guiding brain-charged with the function of training nature and liberally educated men to investigation and scientific productiveness. Here shall be gained that patience and energy, that open-mindedness and sure thinking that intellectual sincerity, the ways and enlarge the boundaries of the ways and enlarge the boundaries of thought. The advance of civilization will rest on the strength of this school

All this shall be placed in a setting of a little world of libraries, laboratories, loan funds, fellowships, mechanism and beauty, and the whole vitalized and spiritualized by men in such force that their spirits shall not break and their hopes shall not die. We do not need many such universities but we need them strong and in the right places. The multiplication of weakness by weakness strong and in the right places. The multiplication of weakness by weakness yields weakness still. The South needs them to protect its real reconstructive era from the dangers of empiricism, industrial dependence and the perils that beset character in all democracies. Virginia needs such a university to guarantee that educational leadership to which it has owed its greatness for two senerations and to light its path to that point tions and to light its path to that point of usefulness and power which General Lee saw in the dark days, when he said simply: "Let us work to make Virginia great again."

#### For the South.

For the South.

The building of such a national university of modern type-in the South is the sreat opportunity to benefit the republic, now offered to the wisdom of States and the imagination of far-seeing men. There is a pre-supposition of vast power in such institutions. America spends thirty millions a year in maintaining them. Many millions a year are given for their expansion. The States of the Northwest Territory, much of which was formerly Virginia expends six millions yearly, and upon less than four or five hundred thousand a year one cannot be maintained. Money alone cannot make such a university, but vast power is necessary, and though it bear the image and superscription of Caesar, there is an alchemy of consecration in our laboratories which

for every child, in order to guarantee cit o increase industrial capacity; secondary

sity, co-operating with all educationa forces, is to strive for the accomplish Virginia, but throughout the South academy, denominational cones, as whool tied together in a union of sympathy and helpfulness, and it some-

versity hope to become a school of power, binding other colleges to it in loyalty, and not only responsive to tradition, but to new truth daily appearing in the life of man. Here the quiet school in the life of man. Here the quiet school it aloft for men to see.

(a) The Professional Schools—the heart and bran it work on life—as varied in number and scope as society is complex, seeking to provide the world with the best skill needful for its growth, and so justly related to the whole, that we shall escape the peril of the fillberal and uneducated specialist.

All this shall be placed in a settle.

We should cherish the hope that the time will come when the higher institu-tions of the State will be united in or-ganic union, since local pride and enthusiasm have denied us physical unity. Nor should the reciprocal obligations be Nor should the reciprocal obligations be forgotten that exist between the State and the private and denominational colleges, chartered by the State, protected by its laws, educating one-third of its youth. We should welcome the establishment here of halls and dormitories controlled by them, availing themselves of the opportunities of the University, and if this be impracticable, we should at least strive without ceasing to banish least strive without ceasing to banish from our life any semblance of intercot legiate hostility.

least strive without ceasing to banish from our life any semblance of intercoflegiate hostility. Let co-operation supplant rivalry in the service of men. This problem of unification is as difficult as it is inviting. The university that solves the problem holds the future. The first forward step would be the establishment here of a school of Education of such power that its teaches could approach this and other problems of educational statesmanship with linsight and authority. It should comprise not only the philosopher, but the sociologist, the organizer and the sympathetic publicist.

Our distinctive contribution to American life has been political leadership. A necessary condition for the holding of this position would be the development here of a great school complementary to law, embracing the studies classified under political economy, political science, sociology and history. These are no longer subordinate studies. They are the studies that enable the mind to reach results, no so much through obstructive criticism as through progressive understanding of the soul of the time in which it lives, and through insight into conditions unfamiliar to daily experience. Men trained in such studies get the enlightenment upon which wise social action must be based, and in them lies the hope of advance in society. For some decades the intensest expresson of our power is to be along industrial and scientific directions. The application of the sciences to the enrichment of life in engineering, in agriculture, in business; in manufacturing, is not only a movement inevitable to the national development, but is also a vitalization and emancipation of the liberal studies. In the past five years the growth of engineering students over those enrolled in the courses in letters and languages has been one hundred per cent. This does not mean materialism, but is simply an expression of economic need. Modern competitive living needs the trained man, not alone in law and medicine, but in engineering and in the great arts of produc

not alone in law and medicine, but in engineering and in the great arts of production and exchange. It is the duty of society to master the means for the production of wealth as a form of independence of the world's forces, and after that to oppose moral purpose and enlightened conscience to the suggestions of greed and the seeking of fortune for fortune's sake.

Tradition.

Universities that have a clear trudition are rare and fortunate. Our electrest tradition is the tradition of outure and fellowship with beauly and poeter understanding. It is not a tradition to lose in a world where business is king. It is a morning spirit not set numbed by sordid or cynical impulsesstill it with spiritual charm and lifted above enervation and self seeking—; stubborn negation of Wordsworth's four: "The world is too much with us, soon and late. Getting and spending, we lay waste our

Getting and spending, we lay waste our

I would give this tradition added richness by putting it to work through the establishment here of a nobly planned school of English Writing. In such an air as this, rich in life and hope and ample manhood, there is room for a school which would bring men together more in the spirit of practical artists than of critics or analysts; a school of scholars and masters, working together like good craftsmen, learning from each other; competing with each other, producing, offering their products to the thought of the world, and giving the training which men of creative instinct get by working together under the sharp

#### THALHIMER'S

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